

Town of Fruitdale

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016

Introduction

The Town of Fruitdale averaged a usage of 5,750 gallons of water per day for the year 2016. This compares to 5,271 gallons of water per day for the year 2015. This report is to inform you of the quality of drinking water provided to the Town of Fruitdale. We purchase bulk water from the Butte-Meade Sanitary Water District. Butte-Meade is required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to test our water frequently for the presence and concentrations of over 80 different water contaminants. In addition, Fruitdale is required to test for the presence of lead and copper every 3 years and total coliform bacteria on a monthly basis. The South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) reviews all of our testing data to ensure that 1) we are providing safe drinking water to our customers, and 2) we are complying with EPA regulations.

If you have any questions, please contact:

Dalene Ammon
Town of Fruitdale
201 Water St.
Phone: (605) 210-3704

Where does our water come from?

We serve more than 64 customers an average of 5,000 gallons of water per day. Our water is groundwater that we purchase from another water system. The state has performed an assessment of our source water and they have determined that the relative susceptibility rating for the Fruitdale public water supply system is low.

For more information about your water and information on opportunities to participate in public meetings, call (605) 569-3245 and ask for Keri Van Matre.

Additional Information

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (1) *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (2) *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- (3) *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (4) *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- (5) *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some

contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Town of Fruitdale public water supply system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Summary of 2016 Water Quality Tests Results

The Town of Fruitdale is required to submit 1 drinking water sample, from 5 defined locations, per month to be analyzed for total coliform bacteria.

Fruitdale was required to submit 5 drinking water samples, taken from separate locations, to be analyzed for lead and copper for the June through September 2014 monitoring period. These samples were submitted and all tested below the defined safe levels.

Terms and abbreviations used in below tables

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. For turbidity, 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU

Units

*MFL: million fibers by liter

*ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

*mrem/year: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

*ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

*NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

*pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

*ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

*ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

*pspm: positive samples per month

For additional information concerning any violation please contact Ms Dalene Ammon with the Fruitdale public water system at (605) 210-2345.

Regulated Contaminants

Fruitdale Water Quality Tests taken at the Customers' Tap

Substance	90% Level	Test Sites > Action Level	Date Tested	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Units	Major Source of Contaminant
Copper	0.0	0	08/20/2014	AL=1.3	0	ppm	Corrosion of Household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	1	0	08/20/2014	AL=15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Detected Contaminants

The attached table lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2016 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2016. State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

2016 Table of Detected Contaminants for Fruitdale (EPA ID 0135)							
Regulated Contaminants							
Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range	Date Tested	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Units	Major Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters*	9	ND-9	05/14/14	15	0	pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium*	1	ND-1	05/14/14	5	0	pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride*	1.72	0.43-1.72	10/13/16	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive, which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	0.2		09/13/16	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Please direct questions regarding this information to Ms Dalene Ammon with the Fruitdale public water system at (605) 210-3704.

*Butte-Meade SWD-Bean Well (0223) test results.

We Welcome Your Input

The Fruitdale Town Board meets on the second Tuesday of every month at 7:00 p.m. at the Fruitdale Community Hall. All residents are welcome and encouraged to attend.

Town board offices are currently held by:

- Diane Redinger – Trustee President
- Audrey Friedel – Trustee
- Nancy Mullaney – Trustee
- Keri Van Matre – Finance Officer
- Dalene Ammon – Billing – Ast. Water Manager
- Michael Lekberg – Water Manager